(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2882.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 24.

THE Engliſh ambaſſador, lord Elgin, has concluded, in the name of his court, a ſeparate convention with the Porte, in which the latter, on account of the ſervices rendered by the Engliſh in Egypt, has granted them certain privileges with regard to the Levant and Eaſt-India trade, for three years. It is apprehended, however, that the French government will object to this convention, as France will expect the ſame privileges with England in that quarter.

GENOA, December 31.

It now appears to be certain, ſays our Gazette, that the African piratical powers will not be ſuffered much longer to continue their depredations. The ſtates of America have already declared, that inſtead of ſubmitting to a diſgraceful tribute, they will fit out ſome frigates for the protection of their trade; and it is generally aſſerted, that Engliſh and French frigates, with flags of truce, have demanded of the bey, in the name of their reſpective nations,

1. That all ſlaves of theſe two nations now in the hands of the Tuniſians, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

2. That all the corſairs ſhall be diſarmed.

3. That all European ſhips ſhall be permitted freely to carry on their trade.

The ſame demands have been made of all the piratical ſtates of Barbary.

MENTZ, January 19.

The French chief of brigade, Sebaſtiani, has ſet out on his return from Conſtantinople, and carries to Paris the project of a new treaty of peace, as the Porte has refuſed to ratify the preliminaries of October 9, 1801.

BREMEN, February 2.

Pruſſia not having been able to come to an amicable underſtanding with Auſtria, with regard to the indemnities to which each of them formed pretenſions, is at preſent extremely diſcontented with the accommodations which have taken place on that ſubject between France and the court of Vienna, eſpecially as the projects of theſe two courts can be in no reſpects advantageous to her intereſts. On this account the court of Berlin endeavours more and more to form a cloſe alliance with Ruſſia, in order to prevent the effects of this plan of indemnities. The reſt of the continent awaits the reſult, and ſubmits with patience to its fate.

LONDON, February 1.

Mr. King, the American miniſter at this court, though ſolicited to remain by Mr. Jefferſon, who knows and values his abilities, it is ſaid, has requeſted that a ſucceſſor may be appointed. We diſbelieve this.

February 2.

General Nugent, it is ſaid, is to return from the government of Jamaica at the end of five years, and that lucrative government is to be held in future for no longer a term by any governor.

The ſale of newſpapers at Paris is uncommonly extenſive and profitable. The papers in the greateſt circulation are:

The Moniteur, which publiſhes near	20,000 per day.
Journal de Paris	16,000
Publiciſte	14,000
Journal Des Debats	12,000
Journal Des Defenſeurs de la Patrie	10,000
Clef du Cabinet	6,000

—Then there are the Journal de Commerce, Le Citoyen Francois, Journal du Soir, Gazette de France, &c. &c. each of which publiſh but few. But there is The Petite Affiches, which is like a Daily Advertiſer, and for advertiſements only. It publiſhes at leaſt 30,000 daily, and *all by ſubſcription*, which is about 36s. ſterling a year. The net profits of the Moniteur is ſuppoſed to be one half penny ſterling on each paper, which profit, owing to the extenſive ſale, is enormous. Rœderer, the counſellor of ſtate, is part proprietor of the Journal de Paris, and an eminent miniſter is ſole proprietor of the Moniteur, and part proprietor of the Journal de Paris.

February 3.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning, and brought us letters from Holland of the 22d, 26th and 29th ult. The ſtadtholder has written the following letter to all the members of the former government:

"Having learnt that ſeveral members of the government, miniſters and other functionaries of the province of ——, who were in office on the 18th of January, 1795, as well as before the revolutions that took place after that period, entertain ſcruples with reſpect to the acceptance of places under the preſent circumſtances, and ſince the introduction of the laſt conſtitution, and refuſe to take employment which have a relation to the government and adminiſtration of the country; I have thought it neceſſary to inform you by theſe preſents (requeſting you to make what uſe of them you think neceſſary) that according to my opinion, there are no longer any motives which ſhould reſtrain you from uſing your efforts (conſidering the order of things which has lately been introduced) to procure for your country as much good as it is ſuſceptible of, and thereby to prevent its total ruin. You may accept, without any difficulty, when you think proper, employments, and ſit in the colleges which are connected with the adminiſtration of the affairs of the country, and take a place in the government, co-operating with the members of the preſent government.

"I am, with eſteem, &c. &c.

"GUILLAUME P. d'ORANGE.

Oranjeſtein, 26th Dec. 1801."

February 6.

The refuſal of the Porte to ratify the treaty concluded between Turkey and France on the 9th of October, and the concluſion of a new treaty between this country and the former power by which it is confidently ſaid, our trade is to enjoy ſuperior advantages throughout the Turkiſh dominions, and even with relation to our Eaſt-India poſſeſſions, form, on the part of the grand ſignior, a juſt and grateful acknowledgment of the ſplendid and important atchievements of the Britiſh army in Egypt.

Theſe new ſources of trafic will, no doubt, ſtimulate our merchants and manufacturers to exertions highly uſeful to the general intereſts of the nation. The mercantile world muſt, no doubt, look with impatience to the arrival of the articles of the treaty, in order to regulate their ſpeculations with reſpect to the Levant trade.

February 8.

It is with great pleaſure we ſtate from unqueſtionable authority, that the Daniſh court's act of acceſſion to the convention ſigned at St. Peterſburg, on the 17th of June laſt, between England and Ruſſia, was diſpatched for Moſcow on the 25th of October; and that his Daniſh majeſty's ratification was forwarded from Copenhagen to St. Peterſburg on the 24th of December.

The Paris Journals to the 4th inſtant, which we received yeſterday, confirm the intelligence we have already ſtated, of the arrival of the Spaniſh miniſter, Azzarra, at the congreſs of Amiens on the 29th ult. he was received with great honours, and with much joy; and we can ſtate, on private authority, that *he has ſigned the preliminary treaty on the part of his court.*

No obſtacles to the definitive peace, therefore, can now occur on the part of Spain; the negotiation muſt reſt entirely between France and England; and, from all we hear, we are further confirmed in the opinion we gave on Saturday, that the difficulties are at preſent on this ſide of the water. Buonaparte has ſtipulated his conditions; it remains only for the Engliſh government to accede to them. Two Engliſh meſſengers, Meſſrs. Shaw and Dreſſings, ſailed on Friday from Dover to Calais, the one bound to Paris, the other for Amiens, with important diſpatches from our government.

Yeſterday were received Paris journals to the 3d inſt. incluſive. Their contents are rather intereſting.

The chief conſul returned to Paris on the evening of the 31ſt ult. with Madame Buonaparte, and on the following day the legiſlative and the public bodies preſented an addreſs of congratulation to him on his return, in which they appear fully to acquieſce in every thing he has done at Lyons. The chief conſul, in his anſwer, intimated the motives which determined him to interfere in the affairs of Italy, by ſaying, that it was a ſacred duty impoſed on the French people to organize the Italian republic. No further explanation is given as to his future views, nor at what period it is probable the Italians may be able to find another man capable of performing the office of preſiding over their affairs.

On the day after the miniſter of foreign affairs returned to Paris from Lyons, the following very curious article appeared in the Moniteur;

"It is ever with increaſed aſtoniſhment we obſerve the long articles contained in the Engliſh Journals, and the ſpeeches of the members of their parliament, relative to the ſailing of the Breſt ſquadron. It is difficult to conceive how, when we are in a ſtate of peace, an expedition deſtined to St. Domingo, to re-eſtabliſh the tranquillity of that iſland, can occaſion the leaſt apprehenſion with regard to Jamaica. We trace in theſe ſpeeches not the ſentiments of civilized Europeans, but the fears of the Tartars of Thibet. For the honour of the civilization of the preſent age, let us not make ourſelves appear more barbarous and ridiculous than we really are. Such puerile diſcuſſions, which merely indicate a want of faith in the men who provoke them, are directly contrary to the orders given at Breſt at the period of the ſigning the preliminaries of peace. Upon the prefect of that department demanding inſtructions, refering to the probability of admiral Cornwallis's ſquadron, being compelled by ſtreſs of weather to take refuge in Breſt, he was anſwered that he ſhould not only allow the ſquadron to enter the port, but ſhould even avoid adopting any extraordinary precautions; for it is the moſt ſerious inſult that can be offered to civilized Europeans, to afford them reaſon to think, that it is even ſuppoſed poſſible they can have recourſe to a line of conduct of which the firſt principles of honour and the rights of nations, have excluded an example."

Altho' we have never entertained any doubt of the ſincerity of the French government in the explanations given to marquis Cornwallis, reſpecting the ſailing of the Weſt-India expedition, we do not conſider the obſervations contained in the above official article as very concluſive.—The preliminary treaty ſtipulates for a ceſſation of hoſtilities by ſea and land; of courſe, if a ſhip of either nation were to be driven into a foreign port by ſtreſs of weather, it muſt be reſpected; but it does not follow from hence that a power can inſiſt as a matter of right, pending on a negotiation for a definitive treaty, to diſpatch a moſt formidable armament to a diſtant ſettlement, without its becoming an object of jealouſy and vigilance.

The only intelligence reſpecting the negotiation is contained in the papers of the late date; in one of which, after noticing the arrival of the Spaniſh plenipotentiary at Amiens, it is aſſerted that the definitive treaty will certainly be ſigned within 15 days, all the articles having been agreed upon. The French funds are rather lower. On the 2d, the tiers conſolide were 56¼.

Part of the Turkiſh army that was in Egypt is about to be marched againſt Paſſwan Oglou.

The grand vizier is to remain at Cairo till the new organization of Egypt ſhall have been completed.

February 9.

We ſtated many days ſince, that we had reaſon to believe that all the material articles of the definitive treaty that regard this country and France had been finally ſettled at Amiens. We underſtand that the points which have been latterly diſcuſſed, relate ſolely to a ſtrong wiſh expreſſed by our government, that Demerara and Surinam ſhould be declared free ports for three years, to enable the Britiſh ſubjects who have ſettled there the more eaſily to diſpoſe of their property, and to remit it direct to this country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 9.

At 4 o'clock, (the ſpeaker not being preſent,) Mr. Ley, the ſenior clerk, ſaid, it was his duty to inform the houſe, that he this morning received a letter from Mr. Speaker, and directing him to communicate the ſame to the houſe. If it was the pleaſure of the houſe he would read the letter. [There was a general call of *read, read.*]

The letter was dated Palace-yard, Feb. 9, 1802, and was nearly to the following effect:—"Sir, his majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify his intention of conferring upon me the office of lord chancellor of Ireland, it becomes in conſequence thereof, my duty to reſign the chair of the houſe of commons. I have to requeſt, Sir, that you will communicate the ſame to the houſe, at their meeting this day. I muſt intreat you, at the ſame time, to expreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms the regret I feel, at quitting the high ſituation to which their favour raiſed me, and my gratitude for the uniform ſupport I experienced from them, in my humble attempts of diſcharging the duties of that important office.

"I have the honour to be, &c."

The chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, that the houſe, he was ſure, muſt be aware that the preſent was not the proper occaſion to expreſs their ſentiments of reſpect for the right hon. gentleman who lately preſided in that houſe, which he was ſure muſt be felt by every member in it. At the proper time he was ſure he ſhould be ſupported by the feelings of that houſe, while he expreſſed his ſentiments of that gentleman, founded upon every conſideration of private friendſhip, and of gratitude and admiration for his character as a member of that houſe, more eſpecially in the high and arduous ſituation which he had lately filled. Under the reſtraint, however, of the preſent circumſtances, he had only to ſtate that his preſent majeſty, in conſequence of the event ſtated in the letter which had been read, gave leave to that houſe to proceed to the choice of a ſpeaker, who was to be preſented for the royal approbation on Thurſday next, in the houſe of peers, at two o'clock. He then moved that the houſe ſhould adjourn till to-morrow.

The houſe adjourned at a quarter paſt four till to-morrow.

February 10.

The empreſs dowager of Ruſſia having reſolved to introduce the cow-pox inoculation into the foundling hoſpital at Peterſburg, Dr. Schultz, lately arrived from Berlin, has offered his ſervices for that purpoſe.

February 11.

A report was brought over yeſterday, which was ſtated to be confidently believed in France, that Buonaparte was to be choſen chief magiſtrate of the Batavian and Helvetic republics.

Rear-admiral Campbell's ſquadron has put into Torbay, in conſequence of the wind having on Monday come round again to the weſtward.

A ſerjeant of the guards now lying in the upper barracks at Chatham, ſome time ſince received a farthing in change for ſome articles he had bought at one of the ſhops in the barracks, which, upon examination, proved to be one of the three only which were coined in queen Anne's reign. He was offered 50l. for it immediately, which he refuſed and carried it to London, where he got 4000l. and a diſcharge from his regiment. The remaining two farthings, it ſeems, have been found ſome time ſince.

A dangerous putrid fever which lately broke out among the children at the Orphan Houſe at Vienna, is found to have originated in the children's licking the pencils which they employed in painting cotton.

ST. JOHN's, (Antigua) January 27.

A moſt dreadful ſhock of an earthquake (which continued ſeveral ſeconds) was felt here on Tueſday night laſt, at 25 minutes paſt 12 o'clock.

The Daniſh and Swediſh iſlands, have, we underſtand, all been delivered up to thoſe nations.

BASSATERRE, (St. Kitts) February 19.

On Tueſday at the awful hour of 12 o'clock at night, a moſt tremendous ſhock of an earthquake was felt here; its duration was conſiderably longer than we have experienced for ſome time, as the earth was kept in a tremulous motion for many ſeconds, apparently near a minute.

NATCHEZ, February 17.

Monſieur Pontalba, brother-in-law of the late governor Miro, writes from Paris to his friend in New-Orleans that the great nation will ſoon take poſſeſſion of its ancient dominions on the Miſſiſſippi and Ohio, as far as Pittſburg.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

It appears by letters from the Hague, that the Dutch are propoſing to ſtop the tranſit of Engliſh manufactures and produce through their country; that is in plain language, Holland is to be no longer a depot for merchandiſe. The Dutch are no longer to have the facilities for trade which they once had. This is evidently the jealouſy of the French, afraid of Engliſh commodities being introduced through Holland.

Accounts from France mention that the chief conſul, Buonaparte, has been elected preſident of the Ciſalpine republic, with a ſalary of ſix millions of livres per annum. The higheſt marks of reſpect were paid to him at Lyons and on his return to Paris, (where he arrived on the 31ſt of January) the roads were by night illuminated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

It is reported, that advices have been received from Cape-Francois as late as the 8th March, which ſtate, that Touſſaint's camp had been attacked and routed. Immenſe ſlaughter was made; and the diſcomfitted party retired in confuſion to the mountains.

March 31.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, is handed to us.

"Since I wrote you laſt, I have been to ſee the ſteam ſaw-mill, which is the wonder of New-York. People are continually running to look at it, being ſomething entirely new. Take my word for it, it is a handſome piece of machinery, and will ſoon make a fortune for the owner. The mill now goes with but one ſaw, ſaws very handſomely, and very faſt. They ſaw mahogany, and I believe any thing that is offered. I was by while they ſawed a large pine log, which took them but a little while. I am told by one of the workmen, that they have ſawed, with the one ſaw, four thouſand feet of white pine board, in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, which took one half chaldron of coal. Even at that rate, the proprietor would make clear every twenty-four hours, thirty dollars. They talk of putting up ſeveral more. This would be making a fortune very rapidly."

April 8.

Natural History.

REMARKABLE SEA SHELLS.

Captain M'Clenaghan, of the ſhip Elizabeth, has brought from the coaſt of Sumatra 3 ſhells, which appear to belong to the cockle ſpecies, being indented; one of them meaſures 3 feet 1½ inch the longeſt way, and 2 feet from the joint to the opening, and weighs by eſtimation from 140 to 150 lb. The other two are but little inferior in ſize and weight.

Capt. Cook, the great Engliſh circumnavigator, ſpeaks in his voyages, of cockles, found on the coaſt of New-Holland, of ſuch an enormous ſize that one of them was more than two men could eat: the contents of the above ſhells, if in proportion to their magnitude, would ſuffice for a common ſhips crew.

[*N. Y. Daily Advertiſer.*]

BALTIMORE, March 28.

We have been politely favoured with the following tranſlation, from a French paper, of the gratitude beſtowed by Touſſaint on his fellow men, for their aſſiſtance in conducting his booty to a remote part of the country and concealing it:

At the moment when Touſſaint Louverture was forced to leave the Cape, he took particular care to take with him, all the gold coin then in the national treaſury, amounting to about one and a half million of dollars. This treaſure he had firſt conveyed thro' ſome of the white inhabitants nearly 15 miles from the Cape, where he generouſly diſmiſſed the ſame, and truſted his booty to 15 of his black brethren, whom he (himſelf only) conducted into the mountains; and having found a convenient place, he made them dig a hole, in which he depoſited his riches. After this he diſcharged his carriers, under a great many obligations, ordered them to appear at the camp to be rewarded—and what reward did this black hypocrite give to his workmen! every human heart muſt ſhudder to hear—when theſe poor fellows arrived at the camp, they were ordered to form a ſmall circle, and Touſſaint commanded, in cool blood, a parcel of ſoldiers with loaded muſkets to ſtand in half moon round them—gave the word fire, and that they muſt die for high treaſon, which was executed.

March 31.

CURIOUS CLOCK.

A gentleman has lately made a clock, which does not ſtrike the hour by any aggregate of units, but ſpeaks, as it were, the full hour at once; and it only requires winding up once in three months, and goes ſo true, as neither to gain nor loſe more than five minutes in the above period of time, let the weather be ever ſo variable. [*London paper.*]

April 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lisbon, dated 22d February, 1802, received at Philadelphia.

"A loan has juſt been negotiated by this government, with the houſe of Hope and Co. and J. and F. Baring, of London, for one million and an half ſterling. This goes to France. The government gave, beſide their own ſecurity, that of ſeveral of the wealthieſt individuals in Liſbon."

By the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, April 6, 1802.

ORDERED, That an election be held on Monday the 12th inſtant, at 11 o'clock, at WILLIAM CATON's tavern, for the election of a common council-man, in the room of LEWIS NETH, who declines to accept the appointment.

By order,

THO. HARWOOD, of Richd. Clk. Cor.

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 23d inſtant, at the manſion houſe of the late major Richard Chew,

THE land called HOLLAND's or BENNETT's ISLAND, containing by a late ſurvey 708 acres, part of the eſtate of the late RICHARD CHEW; this land is good, and there ſtands on it a conſiderable quantity of valuable timber. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe will examine the premiſes before the day of ſale. The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall either pay down one ſixth part of the purchaſe money on the day of ſale, or give bond, with ſecurity, for the payment of the ſame, on the chancellor's ratification, for the reſidue a bond or bonds are to be given, with ſecurity, on intereſt, to be approved of by the chancellor, payment in two equal annual payments, and upon the payment of the whole purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, will paſs deeds agreeably to the terms of the decree aforeſaid.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Truſtee.

April 6, 1802.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

George Hogarth,
against
Samuel Ayres Chew, Elizabeth Derry, Henrietta Chew, and Bennett Chew, heirs at law of Samuel Lloyd Chew.

THE object of the bill in this cauſe is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of part of a tract of land called AYRES, part of a tract of land called CARTER BENNETT, part of a tract of land called HUNT's MOUNT, and a tract of land called THE OBLONG, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, and containing in the whole the quantity of nine hundred and ſeventy-two acres of land, more or leſs, which the complainant purchaſed of Samuel Lloyd Chew in his lifetime; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid Samuel Lloyd Chew hath departed this life inteſtate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law; that Samuel Ayres Chew and Bennett Chew are both beyond ſea, and not within the juriſdiction of this court, and that all the ſaid defendants, except Samuel, are minors; that all the purchaſe money for the ſaid lands hath been paid, except the ſum of £.795 3 5, which the complainant is willing to pay, on obtaining a legal title to the ſaid lands and premiſes; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the laſt day of May next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the preſent application, and of the ſubſtance and object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in perſon, or by ſolicitor, on or before the firſt day of October next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy, G. Hanwood

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

Henry Cooksey,
vs.
Leonard Burch, Eleanor Burch, Zadock Harris, and Sarah his wife, Nolley Maddox, and Susanna his wife, Peregrine Thorn, and Anne his wife, and Sarah Burch.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance in fee-ſimple of the following tracts or parcels of land, ſituate, lying and being in Charles county, to wit: LUMLEY, PERNURY, and BURCH's HOPE, ſuppoſed to contain in the aggregate about two hundred acres, which Benjamin Burch, of ſaid county, ſince deceaſed, ſold to the complainant on the 23d day of March, 1786, and for the conveyance of which, with a general warranty of the title, he paſſed his bond to the complainant on the day and year aforeſaid; the bill ſtates, that Benjamin Burch, on the day and year aforeſaid, ſold the aforeſaid tracts or parcels of land to the complainant at and for the quantity of two hundred and twelve pounds of tobacco per acre, and on the ſame day paſſed his bond to the complainant to convey the ſame to him with a general warranty; that the complainant has paid the conſideration of ſaid land; that the ſaid Benjamin Burch died in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, or 1787, leaving the ſaid Leonard Burch and Eleanor Burch, (the children of Leonard Burch, deceaſed,) Sarah Harris, Suſanna Maddox, and Anne Thorn, (ſiſters of the ſaid Benjamin,) and Sarah Burch, (the daughter of Juſtinian Burch,) his heirs at law, and that they are without the juriſdiction of the ſtate; it is thereupon, and on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted three times ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette before the 2d of May next, to the intent that the now reſident defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the firſt Tueſday of October next, to ſhew cauſe why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy, G. Buchanan

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next Charles county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, called GRYME's DITCH, ſituate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about ſeven hundred and three acres, agreeably to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun.
JOHN CHAPMAN.

Charles county, April 5, 1802. G. Buchanan

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NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT DUVALL, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement by the tenth day of Auguſt next, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Executor.

Annapolis, April 5, 1802. 1

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of WILLIAM RAWLINGS, of the city of Annapolis, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid William Rawlings hath reſided in the ſtate of Maryland for the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act, and the ſaid William Rawlings, at the time of preſenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the aſſent, in writing, of ſo many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid William Rawlings, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the preſent month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, on the thirteenth day of May next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid William Rawlings's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 1 5 11 3

ROMULUS,

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and an inch high, riſing five years old, will ſtand this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at the farm of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of ſix dollars the ſeaſon and one quarter of a dollar to the groom, to be paid on or before the firſt day of December next. Romulus was got by Highflyer, his dam by Roebuck. The ſeaſon to commence the 15th of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Good paſturage for mares at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

March 27, 1802. 1

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the subscribers, on Monday the 26th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ELIZABETH EVANS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Patuxent river, between the Governor's Bridge and Hopkins's Mill,

ALL the estate of the deceased, consisting of a few valuable slaves, amongst which is as valuable a house carpenter as any in this county, with tools suitable to his profession, also one negro man well versed in plantation business, one negro woman, who has been well instructed in cooking, washing, and every kind of house business, with one female infant at her breast, and a likely negro boy about three years old, several horses, amongst which is one breeding mare now with foal, cows and calves, one pair work steers, &c. hogs and sheep, tobacco and Indian corn, &c. a parcel of beef, and a quantity of good bacon, plantation utensils, household furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and those purchasing above that sum to give their notes or bonds, with approved security, (if required) payable on the first day of October next, with interest on the same from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

All persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on the day of sale, or present them to the subscribers prior to the same.

HENRY EVANS, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

March 29, 1802.

RUNAWAYS.

Sixty Dollars Reward,

RAN away on the 12th of May, 1799, from the subscriber, living in Mongomery county, State of Maryland, near the court-house of said county, and within fifteen miles of the Federal City, a negro man named NED, strait, well made black fellow, five feet ten or eleven inches high, stutters much when examined, has a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by the cut of a knife.

On the 7th January, 1802, ran away negro WAT, a remarkable stout bodied black fellow, five feet eight or nine inches high, forty-five years of age, large full eyes, stoops in his shoulders, subject to fainting fits, and very fond of strong liquor; had on and took with him a negro cotton coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of coarse yarn stockings of country make, a pair of double soaled shoes, a Bath coating grey coat, the cape bound with yellow, and a pair of red top boots, and sundry other cloaths which have escaped my memory. I expect they have forged a pass, and probably with the county seal. Whoever takes up the said fellows, and secures them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable travelling expences paid if brought home.

February 9, 1802. 2 SAMUEL WILSON.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 22d of April, at the plantation whereon Mr. RICHARD GREEN formerly dwelt, on Anne-Arundel Manor,

ABOUT twenty valuable NEGROES, consisting of young men, women, boys and girls; also a number of plough horses, mares and colts, twenty head of cattle, among them three yoke of valuable oxen, some sheep and hogs, with about 100 barrels Indian corn.

Will be offered for sale, at the same time and place, to the highest bidder, (if not sold before at private sale) about 690 acres of valuable land, whereon is a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other convenient houses. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS TILLARD.

March 16, 1802. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that she has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, and requests all persons who have any claims against the estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, deceased, to bring in their respective accounts, on or before the first day of June next, legally authenticated, so that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the day above mentioned, as further indulgence cannot be given.

MARY SAPPINGTON, Administratrix of
NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON.

March 20, 1802. 3X

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College,

RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a professor of English and grammar, who shall receive for his services at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the said visitors and governors,

8 A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach, English grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, so as to prepare students for the school of languages. He and his assistant are likewise to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to those students who are not destined for the upper schools.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by subscription,

A Treatise on the Art of Dentistry;

By B. T. Longbothom, Surgeon-Dentist,
No. 200, Market-street Baltimore.

Copy right secured according to law.

THE author of the above treatise, encouraged by the approbation he has received, and the advice of many medical and other respectable characters to whom he has the honour of being known, and who assured him such a work would meet general approbation and success, presumes thus to offer, what he trusts will, by elucidating its practice, place the art he professes on a more eligible footing than it has hitherto sustained—the tooth-drawing mechanic and barber dentist, has fatally erected a standard whereby the ignorant form their notions, and unthinkingly annex to tooth-drawing and tooth-scraping all that is requisite to be known; and although the well informed are aware that to preserve, regulate and remove teeth, is of import and concern to almost every individual in existence—yet to trace their diseases, the cause of their deficiencies or the injury they do the system, by generating putrid matter, has, it is presumed, formed no part of their consideration—Without enumerating all the subjects it will treat upon, suffice it to say, none incident to the dentist's art, which theory, or a ten year's constant and extensive practice, has informed the writer of, will remain unnoticed, or without such remedies being offered therewith, as, adhered to strictly, has heretofore effected cure.

The book will be ready for delivery to subscribers at their residence within six weeks from the present date, or hereafter may be had, with the author's dentifrices, at Mr. MARIS's, druggest, No. 134, Market-street, where subscriptions are received—price one dollar—to be paid on delivery of the book.

March 4, 1802. 3X

Baltimore and Annapolis MAIL-STAGE,

(Three times a week.)

THE Baltimore and Annapolis Mail-Stage will, after the first day of April next, run three times a week, leaving Mr. Evans's tavern, Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at 5 P. M. returning, leave Mr. Caton's tavern, Annapolis, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Baltimore at 5 P. M.

☞ Fare for each passenger, one dollar fifty cents, with an allowance of fourteen pounds of baggage; the baggage at the risk of the owner.

VALENTINE SNYDER.

March 24, 1802. 3X

Young Diomed,

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Road river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 16 dollars each, that sum, or a note of twen', dollars, payable the first of January, 1803, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received, said notes may be discharged by the payment of 16 dollars on or before the first of November next; the season will commence on the 5th of April, and end on the first of August next. Young Diomed is a beautiful horse, five years old this spring, full fifteen hands and an inch high, full of bone, proportionable shape, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Harford's mare called Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's famous horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of Old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of Old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by Old Cade, her great-great-grandam by Old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. HARDY.

Oct. 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession. BENJ. OGLE, Jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman, was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, Jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JON. SELLMAN.

March 24, 1802. 3X

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near Dorsey's Iron Works, a negro man named JAMES, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, has a very insinuating grin when spoken to, and a down look; his cloathing is unknown; it is very likely he may have procured a pass. I expect he is in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, as his connections all live there, and was raised there himself; he has been accustomed to go by water a few years past. Whoever will take up and secure the said runaway in any gaol, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home to my house, all reasonable charges, paid by me.

3X T. WILLIAM STOCKETT.

Baltimore county, March 17, 1802.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

4

Two Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber an apprentice lad named RICHARD RAWLINGS, by trade a tailor; he had permission to go into the country for his health, and has not returned. I will give the above reward for bringing him home.

WILLIAM COE.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining said apprentice.

Annapolis, March 24, 1802. 3X

THE orphans court of Anne-Arundel county having thought it necessary to alter the time of holding said court, do hereby give notice, that the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will sit on the first and last Tuesday in every month, for the purpose of granting letters of administration on deceased persons estates, passing accounts, making distribution, settling guardians accounts, and all other matters relative to deceased's estates, the register of wills having the power, will, on any other day, receive inventories and grant letters testamentary.

By order,

5 JOHN GASSAWAY, reg. wills
A. A. county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or 18 W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strait made, and has a black smooth skin; his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yarn trousers, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

4 FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for coughs, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with foreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which refult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluorabus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſsence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any person may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deflumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

" An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. 2

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